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CENTRAL STATISTICAL COMMISSION *of* AUSTRIA; ANALYSIS *of* REPORT *for* 1866. *By* W. THOMAS NEWMARCH, *Associate of King's College, London, and* A.A., *Oxon.*

[Read before the Statistical Society, Tuesday, 18th June, 1867.]

THE Central Statistical Commission at Vienna is composed of twenty members, appointed to it officially from among the secretaries and heads of the Governmental departments, and is presided over by M. von Glauz, a counsellor in the Ministry of State.

The Commission holds monthly meetings, at which communications are read by the members, and reports presented by the select committees named by the Commission to investigate particular subjects; in fact, the Commission would seem to combine the functions of the Statistical Society and the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.

The Commission publishes an annual report, and the issue for 1866 contains much valuable information.

Among the subjects of the thirty-nine memoirs and papers contained in the report, the following are of the greatest general interest.

The reports of the Select Committees named to prepare—A Population Table (to be based on the Census of 1861);—to prepare A Statistical Handbook;—to prepare a set of Questions to be filled up by the Secretaries of Legation and by Consuls, concerning the Commerce of the different countries where they reside, in the same manner as the Reports made by the Secretaries of the English Legations, and presented annually to Parliament;—to consider Criminal Statistics, Railway Statistics, and the Statistics of Lunatic Asylums.

The reports on the above-mentioned subjects are very similar to the reports on the same subjects in this country.

Among the papers read before the Commission are three of great interest and value to which a fuller notice may here be given, viz.:—

(*a*) A Statement of the Comparative Consumption of Articles of Food in Vienna, by Dr. Ficker.

(*b*) Statistics of Marriages, Births, and Deaths from 1851 to 1864, together with the prices of Wheat and Rye, by M. Schimmer, of the Bureau of Administrative Statistics.

(*c*) Statistics of the Losses of the Austrian Army in the Campaign against Prussia in 1866, communicated from the Ministry of War.

The information afforded by the first-named paper (*a*) is comprised in the following table:—

(A.)—*Consumption of Food, &c., in Vienna, per Head of Population.*

Article.	Amount.	1850.	1857.	1864.
Beer	Quarts	18·3	19·3	21·8
Wine	"	7·6	6·6	6·1
Meat	lbs.	120·6	120·6	115·1
Flour and bread	"	266·5	281·4	255·0
Cheese	"	3·1	3·3	3·0
Butter	"	6·3	6·8	6·7
Lard	"	13·2	14·7	12·8
Eggs	No.	99·4	98·0	81·6
Fresh fruit	lbs.	35·6	52·1	48·7
Firewood	Cubic feet	57·2	47·3	38·4
Coal	lbs.	191·9	252·9	476·4

It will be seen that the greatest increase has taken place in the consumption of coal and the greatest decrease in that of firewood, showing how even in Vienna coal is supplanting wood as the fuel for household use.

The nearest coal mines to Vienna are at Wollfsegg, near Gmunden, on the Western Railway, and at Leoben, near Bruck, in Styria, on the Southern Railway; Wollfsegg is about 100 miles and Leoben 120 miles from Vienna. The quality of the coal at Leoben is, however, much superior to that at Wollfsegg. Both are lignites.

Next with regard to Mr. Schimmer's paper on the Statistics of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

His tables commence with the year 1851, which was the first year in which statistics were available from the whole of the empire.

The prices of wheat and rye are given in the table in metzen, which is equal to 13·6 gallons, so that 5 metzen make a quarter as nearly as possible; the prices have, consequently, been multiplied by 5, and the florins converted into shillings, at an exchange of 2*s.*, so that the prices in the tables which follow are in the same form as those used in this country, viz., in shillings sterling per quarter.

The first table contains the total number of Marriages in each of the fourteen years, 1851 to 1864, together with columns showing the number of these marriages which were first and second marriages respectively, and the prices of wheat and rye.

It is remarkable that the marriages follow the prices of the chief articles of food almost more accurately than they do in this country, and are consequently least in number in 1855, when wheat was at the highest, namely, 60*s.* 4*d.* per quarter. In that year it is curious to observe that the diminution caused by the high price of food took place in first and not in second marriages, the number of which is, in fact, 2,000 above the average of the fourteen years.

(B.)—*Marriages in each Year from* 1851 *to* 1864, *together with the Prices of Wheat and Rye.*

Year.	Total Marriages.	Among Single Persons.	Among Widows and Widowers.	Price of Wheat		Price of Rye.	
	No.	No.	No.	Per quarter. *s.*	 *d.*	Per quarter. *s.*	 *d.*
1851	316,236	223,161	93,075	33	10	24	8
'52	297,787	216,768	81,019	38	6	31	–
'53	263,627	188,045	75,582	45	6	33	10
'54	241,799	162,789	79,010	58	1	43	8
'55	228,515	146,387	82,128	60	4	44	3
1856	295,970	199,309	96,661	54	8	36	2
'57	281,643	200,768	80,875	44	3	28	–
'58	280,558	200,205	80,353	43	2	26	2
'59	242,371	169,828	72,543	45	2	29	8
'60	289,119	210,984	78,135	43	9	30	8
1861	286,244	210,227	76,017	44	2	31	1
'62	304,188	225,221	78,967	44	6	33	8
'63	296,951	218,861	78,090	42	6	31	11
'64	285,628	212,525	73,103	37	6	25	–
Average....	279,329	198,934	80,397	45	4	32	1

A decrease occurred in 1855, which had for its cause the cholera, and another decrease took place in 1859, which was caused by the Italian war.

The great increase in 1856 was partly caused by the cessation of the Cholera, and partly by the Concordat concluded with the Pope, by which people who had been living together were compelled to marry to escape certain legal and ecclesiastical consequences.

The next Table (C) contains the *Marriages in each month*, with the respective proportion which each particular month bears to the annual total.

The marriages are classified among the civil and the military population and the inhabitants of the great towns, Vienna, Pesth and Prague.

(C.)—*Austrian Empire: Marriages according to Months*, 1851-64.

Month.	Civil Population.			Military Population.			Population of Great Towns.		
	Average in 14 Years.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.	1851 to 1864.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.	1851 to 1864.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.
	No.	No.	Per cnt.	No.	No.	Per cnt.	No.	No.	Per cnt.
Jan.	35,797	1,155	12·6	1,274	411	11·5	5,710	184	6·9
Feb.	55,591	1,985	21·6	1,836	286	8·0	12,419	444	16·7
March	7,219	233	2·5	321	184	2·9	1,961	63	2·4
April....	10,725	357	3·9	765	255	7·2	4,367	146	5·5
May ...	22,091	713	7·7	1,016	328	9·2	9,319	301	11·3
June ...	16,327	545	5·9	909	303	8·5	6,021	201	7·6
July	12,581	406	4·4	757	244	6·8	5,624	181	6·8
Aug. ...	11,760	379	4·1	803	259	7·3	7,155	231	8·7
Sept.	13,459	449	4·9	944	315	8·8	6,203	207	7·8
Oct.	22,451	724	7·9	934	301	8·4	7,840	253	9·5
Nov.	64,440	2,148	23·3	2,173	724	20·3	12,945	431	16·2
Dec. ...	3,499	113	1·2	124	40	1·1	489	16	0·6

The two remarkable diminutions in March and December arise from marriages being forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church during Lent and Advent. The greatest number of marriages take place previous to Advent, and during the Carnival previous to Lent.

The next Table (D) shows the *Births and Deaths* in each year from 1851 to 1864, together with the excess of births over deaths, and also the mortality between birth and 5 years' old.

The births show an excess in every year except 1855, when the Cholera prevailed. In that year the deaths exceeded the births by 284,910, in fact by about as many as the births should have exceeded the deaths; the population was, therefore, thrown back two years.

A partial recovery took place in 1856-57, for the weaker members of the population having been carried off by the epidemic, those who remained behind were strong enough to outlive ordinary causes of mortality during the two following years.

(D.)—*Austrian Empire: Births and Deaths*, 1851-64.

Year.	Births.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Died Under 5 Years Old.	Deaths.
	No.	No.	No.	
1851	1,289,336	325,330	508,294	964,006
'52	1,302,240	314,147	469,982	988,093
'53	1,279,226	183,107	514,161	1,096,119
'54	1,208,853	130,965	514,673	1,177,888
'55	1,151,039	284,910	545,477	1,435,949
1856	1,245,330	243,262	456,494	1,002,068
'57	1,373,988	426,171	474,400	947,817
'58	1,364,905	328,757	520,093	1,036,148
'59	1,413,983	409,688	525,949	1,004,295
'60	1,342,992	356,064	494,613	986,928
1861	1,334,727	286,711	530,996	1,048,016
'62	1,358,116	314,713	524,436	1,043,403
'63	1,417,927	352,553	559,160	1,065,374
'64	1,426,906	325,640	550,620	1,101,266
Average	1,322,112	264,443	513,668	1,057,669

If the cholera year 1855 be excluded in taking the average, the figures would be 1,028,571 *Deaths* instead of 1,057,669. Next to 1855 the greatest mortality occurred in 1863 and 1864, the years of scarcity, in 1863 indeed of famine in Hungary; but it is to be observed that in these years the highest comparative mortality was among young children. The deaths among children were 37,000 above the average, at a time when the total deaths are not very greatly in excess. On the contrary, in 1855, when the Cholera prevailed, the excessive mortality was among adults, although it affected the children to some extent also.

The subjoined Table (E) contains the deaths according to months, the population being classified as before:—

(E.)—*Austrian Empire: Deaths according to Months.*

Month.	Civil Population.			Military Population.			In the Great Towns.		
	Average in 14 Years.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.	1851 to 1864.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.	Average of 14 Years.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion,
			Per cnt.			Per cnt,			Per cnt.
Jan.	109,085	3,519	10·0	7,595	245	7·7	2,859	92	8·3
Feb.	98,267	3,510	10·0	8,003	286	9·0	2,730	98	8·9
March	106,252	3,427	9·8	9,407	303	9·5	3,230	104	9·4
April	93,405	3,113	8·9	9,764	325	10·3	3,196	107	9·8
May	84,236	2,717	7·7	9,757	315	9·8	3,222	104	9·4
June	72,504	2,417	6·9	8,197	273	8·6	2,983	99	8·9
July	74,530	2,404	6·8	8,634	279	8·8	2,760	89	8·1
Aug.	86,503	2,790	7·9	8,304	268	8·4	2,780	90	8·1
Sept.	82,194	2,740	7·8	6,359	212	6.6	2,350	78	7·0
Oct.	80,402	2,594	7·4	5,548	179	5·6	2,412	78	7·0
Nov.	88,109	2,937	8·4	7,469	249	7·8	2,417	81	7·3
Dec.	91,106	2,939	8·4	7,841	253	7·9	2,660	86	7·8

The comparative mortality in the army and in the Great Towns is as nearly as possible the same.

The highest mortality in these two classes occurs in *April*, which in the army is explained by the new recruits joining at that time, and in the towns by the excessive fatality of consumption, which is much higher among the urban than the rural population.

The highest mortality among the Civil population occurs in winter, and is explained by their being badly housed and overcrowded. The mortality in the army and in the great towns is not excessive in winter, on account of the better protection which they have from the elements.

The mortality decreases during the summer months in each case.

The lowest mortality shown is that among the military in September and October, or during the time when they are exercised much in the open air.

The following Table (F) contains the *Births* according to months, the population being classified as before:—

(F.)—*Austrian Empire: Births*, 1851-64.

Month.	Civil Population.			Military Population.			In the Great Towns.		
	Average of 14 Years.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.	1851 to 1864.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.	Average of 14 Years.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.
			Per cnt.			Per cnt.			Per cnt.
Jan. ...	134,431	4,336	8·9	1,177	38	8·5	3,252	105	8·4
Feb. ...	123,715	4,418	9·1	1,064	38	8·5	3,152	112	9·0
March	131,570	4,244	8·8	1,176	38	8·5	3,424	110	8·8
April	122,678	4,089	8·4	1,112	37·7	8·5	3,255	108	8·7
May	122,248	3,943	8·2	1,133	36·5	8·2	3,359	105	8·4
June	114,768	3,826	7·9	1,085	36·2	8·1	3,110	104	8·4
July	120,758	3,895	8·0	1,114	35·9	8·1	3,077	99	7·9
Aug.	120,558	3,889	8·0	1,161	37·4	8·4	3,068	99	7·9
Sept.	120,193	4,006	8·3	1,133	37·8	8·5	3,031	101	8·1
Oct.	123,288	3,977	8·2	1,030	33·2	7·5	3,075	99	7·9
Nov.	121,113	4,037	8·3	1,174	39·1	8·8	3,117	104	8·4
Dec.	118,249	3,814	7·9	1,157	37·3	8·4	3,158	102	8·1

The highest *birth-rate* is shown in January and February, and the lowest in October. The cause of this can be referred to the season of the year by reckoning back nine months in order to arrive at the date of the conceptions, when it will be found that the most conceptions take place in summer, *i.e.*, in May and June, and the fewest in February, when the cold is the greatest and has lasted the longest.

The last Table (G) shows the comparative numbers of the Legitimate and Illegitimate births, also arranged according to months.

The percentage of illegitimate births throughout the empire is 9·5, but of these by far the greatest number occur in the large towns, for in Vienna the proportion is 50·0, in Prague 47·6, and in Pesth 35·5 per cent. of the total number of births in those cities respectively.

(G.)—*Austrian Empire: Legitimate and Illegitimate Births*, 1851-64.

Month.	Births.					
	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.		
	Average of 14 Years.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion.	Average of 14 Years.	Daily Average of Month.	Proportion
			Per cnt.			Per cnt.
Jan.	106,162	3,420	8·8	12,756	412	9·3
Feb.	100,753	3,598	9·2	11,957	427	9·7
March	105,849	3,414	8·8	12,390	400	9·0
April	96,861	3,229	8·3	11,418	380	8·6
May	95,180	3,070	7·9	11,531	372	8·4
June	90,177	3,006	7·7	10,562	352	8·0
July	95,823	3,091	7·9	10,494	339	7·7
Aug.	99,596	3,213	8·2	10,139	327	7·4
Sept.	100,277	3,343	8·6	10,366	345	7·8
Oct.	102,070	3,292	8·4	10,533	340	7·7
Nov.	97,771	3,259	8·4	10,924	364	8·2
Dec.	93,673	3,022	7·8	11,335	365	8·2

The highest birth-rate is the same in both cases as in the general table, and takes place in January and February.

The concluding paper is the one communicated by the Ministry of War, and containing the statistics of the losses incurred in the war with Prussia in 1866.

The combatant strength of the army employed against Prussia was 10,932 officers, and 396,291 men; together 407,223.

The total of the Austrian army for the year 1866 was 19,538 officers and 627,098 men; together 646,636.

(H.)—*Combatant Strength of Austrian Army*, 1866.

Kind of Troops.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Infantry	6,686	249,243	255,929
Rifles	1,118	42,871	43,989
Border infantry	480	16,794	17,274
Heavy cavalry	312	7,008	7,320
Light „	883	19,807	20,690
Artillery	513	22,245	22,758
Hospital corps	50	2,380	2,430
Engineers	334	11,458	11,792
Military train	556	24,485	25,041
Total	10,932	393,291	407,223

The number of killed, wounded, and missing of each of the above description of troops is contained in the annexed table.

(I.)—*Austrian Army*, 1866: *Killed, Wounded and Missing.*

Kind of Troops.	Officers.			Men.			Total.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Infantry	428	1,138	352	7,997	21,545	32,710	8,425	22,683	33,062
Rifles	102	192	49	1,538	3,987	6,231	1,640	4,179	6,280
Tyrolese rifles ...	14	22	1	104	412	163	118	434	164
Border infantry	4	22	2	68	328	191	72	350	193
Cuirasiers	10	33	23	148	205	890	158	238	913
Dragoons	2	6	—	26	68	65	28	74	65
Hussars	3	27	22	127	181	495	130	208	517
Lancers	7	21	10	105	202	1,013	112	223	1,023
Artillery	17	44	20	292	868	1,331	309	912	1,351
Hospital corps	—	—	1	1	3	71	1	3	72
Engineers	—	—	1	—	3	24	—	3	25
Military train ..	—	—	2	1	3	80	1	3	82
Total	587	1,505	483	10,407	27,865	43,264	10,994	29,310	43,747

The table below contains the number per 1,000 of the fighting strength of each of the different kinds of troops who were killed, wounded, or missing:—

(K.)—*Austrian Army*, 1866, *Proportion per* 1,000 *of Casualties.*

Kind of Troops.	Officers.			Men.			Total.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Infantry	64·0	170·2	52·6	32·1	86·4	131·2	32·9	88·6	129·2
Rifles	103·8	191·4	44·7	38·3	102·6	149·1	40·0	104·9	146·5
Border infantry	8·3	45·8	4·2	4·0	19·5	11·4	4·2	20·3	11·2
Heavy cavalry....	32·1	105·8	73·7	21·1	29·2	127·0	21·6	32·5	124·7
Light „	13·6	61·2	36·2	13·0	22·8	79·4	13·0	24·4	76·0
Artillery	33·1	85·8	39·0	13·1	39·0	59·8	13·6	40·1	59·4
Hospital corps	—	—	20·0	0·4	1·3	29·8	0·4	1·2	29·6
Engineers	—	—	3·0	—	0·3	2·1	—	0·3	2·1
Military train....	—	—	3·6	0·1	0·1	3·3	0·1	0·1	3·3
	53·7	137·7	44·2	26·3	70·2	109·2	27·0	72·0	107·4

The next and last table contains a list of the losses at the battle of Lissa (July, 1866) on board each ship:—

(L.)—*Casualties at the Naval Battle of Lissa, July,* 1866.

	Officers.			Men.		Total.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Marines	—	—	—	11	16	11	16	—
Iron-clads—								
Ferdinand Max ...	—	2	—	1	5	1	7	—
Prince Eugen.........	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Drache	1	1	—	—	5	1	6	—
Salamander	—	2	—	—	7	—	9	—
Don Juan	—	—	1	1	4	1	4	1
Kaiser Max	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Sailing Liners—								
Kaiser	1	5	—	17	31	18	36	—
Novara	1	2	—	5	49	6	51	—
Screw Frigates—								
Schwarzenburg ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Adria	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
Donau.......	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—
Paddle Steamer—								
Elizabeth	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
Total	3	13	1	36	136	39	149	1

The foregoing papers and tables have been selected from among a large amount of valuable statistics which have been brought together by the various members of the Central Statistical Commission with no little labour, and for which the members of the Commission deserve the consideration of statists in all countries.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find evidence of so much real progress in statistical organisation in Austria. There is scarcely a country in Europe in which the immediate and direct value of accurate statistical data will be greater; and looking at the manner in which the Central Commission has hitherto conducted its proceedings, we are justified in expecting from its example and influence the best results.